



PL

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/888,857	06/25/2001	Huck Khim Koay	70990051-3	1972

7590                    08/25/2003

AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
Legal Department, DL429  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 7599  
Loveland, CO 80537-0599

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

SOWARD, IDA M

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2822

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Offic Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/888,857	KOAY ET AL. <i>MC</i>
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Ida M Soward	2822

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*  
**Peri d for Reply**

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 5 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 4 and 6 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 October 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
 \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Appeal Brief filed May 22, 2003.

### *Drawings*

Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 in view of Shimizu et al. (6,069,440).

Shimizu et al. discloses a light emitting diode comprises of light emitting component capable of emitting light of high luminance with light emitting characteristic which is stable over a long time of use, thus providing a LED capable which experiences only extremely low degrees of deterioration in emission light intensity, light emission efficiency and color shift over a long time of use with high luminance.

Regarding claim 1 (parts a-e), Shimizu et al. disclose a chip type light emitting diode, wherein light emitting diode (LED chip) 202 is installed in a recess of a casing 204 with tapering wall which is filled with a coating material which contains a specified phosphor to form a coating. (Fig. 1-2)(Col. 8, lines 55-67) The conductive wires 103, 203 should have good electric conductivity, good thermal conductivity and good mechanical connection with the electrodes of the light emitting components 102, 202. The conductive wire may be metal such as gold, copper, platinum and aluminum or an alloy thereof. The light-emitting components 202 are connected to metal terminal 205 installed on the casing 204 by means of conductive wires 203. (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 9, lines 15-36)(Col. 8, lines 55-67) The coating material may be a transparent material having good weatherability such as epoxy resin, urea resin and silicone or glass. (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 16, lines 43-57)

Shimizu et al. discloses that the LED is mounted on the recess casing, the conductive wire may be a metal and connected to the electrode of the LED, transparent material serves as coating.

Regarding claim 2, Shimizu et al. disclose a chip type light emitting diode, wherein light emitting diode (LED chip ) 202 is installed in a recess of a casing 204 with tapering wall where light is extracted from the substrate side and is configured for mounting the electrodes to oppose the cup 105a) is used, Ag paste, carbon paste, metallic bump or the like can be used for bonding and electrically connecting the light emitting component and the mount lead at the same time. Further, in order to improve the efficiency of light utilization of the light emitting diode, surface of the cup of the

mount lead whereon the light-emitting component is mounted may be mirror-polished to give reflecting function to the surface, (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 15, lines 55-67)(Col. 16, lines 1-15).

Regarding claim 3, Shimizu et al. disclose a chip type light emitting diode, wherein light emitting diode (LED chip) 202 is installed in a recess of a casing 204 with tapering wall where metallic layer form the terminal interconnects 103, 203. The conductive wire may be a metal such as gold, copper, platinum and aluminum or an alloy thereof (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 15, lines 15-36)

Regarding claim 5, Shimizu et al. disclose a chip type light emitting diode, wherein light-emitting diode (LED chip) 202 is installed in a recess of a casing 204 with tapering wall where metallic layer form the terminal interconnects 103, 203. The light emitting components 202 are connected to exposed metal terminals 205 installed on the casing 204 by means of conductive wires 203. Good connectivity with the bonding wires which are conductive wires and good electrical conductivity are required. Specifically, the electric resistance is preferably within 300 mu.Ω-cm and more preferably within 3 .mu. Ω-cm. (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 16, lines 55-67)(Col. 16, lines 1-15) Materials, which satisfy these requirements contain iron, copper, iron-containing, copper, tin-containing copper, copper-, gold- or silver-plated aluminum, iron and copper. (Figs. 1-2)(Col. 16, lines 35-42)

However, Shimizu et al. fail to disclose a planar substrate; first and second interconnects between upper and lower surfaces of the substrate; transparent

encapsulant material; and connecting the chip type LED to a terminal using a metallic layer.

Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 discloses a planar substrate 120; first 140 and second 142 interconnects between upper and lower surfaces of the substrate; transparent encapsulant material 130 bonded to the substrate; and connecting the chip type LED 110 to a terminal using a metallic layer under 110.

Since Shimizu et al. and Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 are both from the same field of endeavor (light emitting diode structures), the purpose disclosed by Lester et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of Shimizu et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the LED structure of Shimizu et al. with the transparent encapsulated chip type LED of Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 to decrease the deterioration of emission light intensity.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (6,069,440) and Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 as applied to claims 1, 3 and 5 above, and further in view of Takenaka et al. (5,407,502).

Shimizu et al. and Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 disclose all mentioned in the rejection above. However, Shimizu et al. and Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 fail to disclose the side wall of the recess is plated with a metallic layer. Takenaka et al. disclose side wall of the recess is plated with a metallic layer (Figures 3-4, col. 3, lines 35-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to modify the LED structure of Shimizu et al. and the transparent encapsulated chip type LED of Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 with the metallic plated side walls of Takenaka et al. to reduce manufacturing costs.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 4 and 6 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, filed 05-22-03, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-3 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Admitted Prior Art Figure 1 and Takenaka et al.

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respects to light emitting device structures:

Kurita et al. (5,221,641)

Sano et al. (US 6,603,148 B1)

Sonobe et al. (6,054,716)

Waitl et al. (US 2001/0022390 A1).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ida M Soward whose telephone number is 703-305-3308. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 6:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amir Zarabian can be reached on 703-308-4905. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9318 for regular communications and 703-872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

ims  
August 7, 2003

  
AMIR ZARABIAN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800